

Flood Resolution Passes Senate; Nelson Resolution is Defeated; Taft Expected to Use the Veto Power

FARMERS' FREE LIST AND WOOL OF BIG IMPORT

Expected by Politicians That These Measures Will Make or Unmake the Prospects of Taft

TO SIGN OR NOT TO SIGN, THE QUESTION

No Matter What He Does, Some Predict Trouble for Him in the Coming Campaign

(By Victor Elliott.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—No legislative situation congress has known in twenty years is as full of political possibilities as is that just now, with the wool bill through both houses, with the farmers' free list on the program, and with general tariff revision, threatened at every turn of the road.

There is the making of presidents in this fight, and as every member of the house and senate knows that it is a political game they are playing it for all it is worth.

A veto of wool, some legislators declare, will mean the political end of the president. Others declare that if Mr. Taft had the courage to maintain his veto policy against the situation, he will gain strength from one end of the country to another.

The democrats are working for political advantage in every move, and the insurgents are doing the same thing. Senator La Follette wants to be president, and he is using the situation now before congress to promote his presidential boom.

Much is hidden. This merely touches the surface of the situation. There are rings within rings in the tariff fight, and there are combinations and agreements which have not yet come to light. Some of them may never become public information.

The senate democrats are holding secret caucuses, and the house democrats are holding secret conferences. The republican insurgents are holding the balance of power, and are using it for all it is worth. The republican regulars are sulking and are, just at this time, decisively on the defensive.

This is the situation which has arisen within a week of the date originally set for the adjournment of the extra session. But this date has already been changed twice. It is now thought possible to get through before the end of August. Some congressmen even despair of adjournment before the middle of September.

Absorbing Topic.

By far the most interesting phase of the situation is the effect it will have upon the next presidential campaign. This is the absorbing topic of conversation in Washington.

Will a veto defeat Taft for reelection? Will La Follette's brilliant coup in putting forward his substitute wool bill in the senate make him the logical candidate in 1917? Will the democrats be able to capitalize their tariff program into winning party platform next year? Will the progressive democrats combine with the progressive insurgents for absolute control of the next session?

Is Oscar Underwood destined to overshadow Champ Clark as the real leader of the democratic party in the house? Do the democrats dare abandon their tariff-revenue policy, even to the extent of compromising with the insurgents?

These are just a few of the multitude of questions that the coalition of democratic and insurgent senators on wool has given rise to. And they are questions which only a vote of the people will answer definitely. For instance it remains for a final ballot of the people to say whether or not president Taft should not veto tariff revision bills in advance of the report of the tariff board.

Democratic Argument. The democrats and insurgents will tell the country that the president in his heart is against tariff revision as he has been all along. They will say that he simply used the tariff board as a pretext, and

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NEW MEXICO EXPECTS DELAY IN STATEHOOD

President Is Quoted as Positively Stating to Albuquerque Business Man and Delegate Andrews That He Would Veto Resolution if It Passed the Senate

DOES NOT OPPOSE CHANGE IN NEW MEXICO BUT IS UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO RECALL

(Special to The Review.)

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 8.—News of the passage of the Flood resolution by the senate today was received here with gloom and forebodings of ill. Unlike the rejoicing which greeted the passage of the enabling act the prevailing opinion tonight is that statehood will not be realized as the result of the action at this session of congress.

According to Simon Stern, a prominent local business man, who has been in Washington for some days in the interest of statehood, President Taft stated positively in the presence of himself and Delegate W. H. Andrews of New Mexico that he would veto the Flood resolution if it passed the senate.

Objects to Arizona's Recall Provision

Mr. Stern asserts that the president told him that he did not object to the Flood resolution because of its provision with reference to New Mexico. The president believes that it is unnecessary to make New Mexico's constitution easier of amendment, but he does not object to a vote on this question in this state. Mr. Taft's objection, declares Mr. Stern, is solely on account of the Flood resolution's provision allowing the people of Arizona to retain the recall of the judiciary.

Delegate Andrews and Mr. Stern proposed a compromise, in which they stated their willingness to allow New Mexico's constitution to be made amendable under the Flood resolution, if Arizona consented to the elimination of the recall of the judiciary. The Nelson resolution strikes out the recall and does not change New Mexico's provision. It is believed here that the Flood resolution was adopted by the senate not because the senate favors the recall of judges, but because the senate desired to have New Mexico's constitution made amendable.

POPE PIUS IS MUCH WEAKENED WOMAN MUST DON BLOOMERS

Attack of Gout Regarded as Serious in View of His Advanced Age

GOUT CAUSES SUFFERING

ROME, Aug. 8.—Pope Pius is suffering from a severe and painful attack of gout in his right knee and upon orders of his physicians is keeping closely to his chamber. Physicians are prescribing treatment of alkaloids and are insisting upon complete rest. The doctors declared tonight his case would not be considered of the slightest importance were the pope not an elderly man—he is 77 years old—or if his constitution had not recently been weakened by an attack of laryngitis and by excessive heat. Today physicians found his condition somewhat better and the patient was taking nourishment, but with the approach of night the pain became acute.

MANEUVER DIVISION OUT OF EXISTENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The maneuver division that was mobilized at San Antonio, Texas, early in March, was formally ordered out of existence today. For several weeks the division has consisted only of a brigade of cavalry and a regiment of cavalry. Today's action, merely detached the divisional staff officers who are ordered to their regular posts.

Brigadier General Ralph W. Hoyt, the commander, will return to St. Paul, leaving Colonel John L. Van Osdel, of the 17th infantry, in charge of the infantry brigade, and a regiment of cavalry, which are now made a part of the department of Texas. These troops will not be withdrawn until the situation has completely cleared in Mexico.

SENATOR FRYE DIES AT HOME AT LEWISTON

Senior United States Senator of Maine Succumbs to Long Illness; End Came Suddenly

GENERAL BREAKDOWN ASCRIBED AS CAUSE

Political Career Began Early; Succeeded Blaine in Senate and Remained There Since

LEWISTON, Maine, Aug. 8.—The state of Maine lost a senior United States senator and almost a lifelong faithful servant when William Pierce Frye died today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Helen White, here. At the bedside were Mrs. White and his other daughter, Mrs. Alice Briggs, who also resides here.

End Came Suddenly. Although he had been ill for a long time, his death came suddenly. Forced by the condition of his health to resign the position of president pro tempore of the senate at the beginning of the special session of congress, Senator Frye soon afterward made his last journey to the city which always had seen him.

For several weeks his condition was not considered necessarily dangerous. As late as 3:15 this afternoon he appeared to be in a comfortable condition. Shortly afterward he was seen to be sinking rapidly and at 3:55 he died. A general breakdown, due to age and an extremely arduous career, was ascribed by physicians as the cause of death.

Entered Politics Early. William Pitt Frye was born in Lewiston, Me., September 2, 1831. He came from English ancestors who had settled in New England two centuries ago.

Young Frye entered the political arena when quite young and was first elected to the legislature of his state in 1861. He was re-elected the following year and in 1864 was chosen presidential elector. Two years later he was honored by being elected mayor of Lewiston. He was again elected to the legislature in 1867 and in the same year was made attorney general of the state of Maine, which office he filled for one term. He became a member of the national republican executive committee in 1872 and 1876 and again in 1890.

Career in Congress. He began his career in congress in the forty-second congress and was re-elected to the forty-fourth, the forty-fifth, the forty-sixth and the forty-seventh congresses, serving with great ability and marked distinction. When James G. Blaine was called to President Garfield's cabinet in 1881, Mr. Frye was made Blaine's successor to fill the unexpired term in the United States senate. Mr. Frye took his seat in the senate on March 18, 1881, and remained a member of that body to the time of his death.

Another Democratic Senator. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—By reason of the recent democratic victory in Maine and the resultant election of a democratic governor and legislature, Senator Frye will be succeeded by a member of that party. The change will reduce the republican membership in the senate to 39 and increase the democratic membership to 41.

STEAMSHIP RESCUES

VALDEZ, Alaska, Aug. 8.—Attracted by signals of distress from Bardwell island, a barren rock near the entrance to Resurrection Bay, the steamship Bertha, on August 2, sent out a small boat and took off two ragged and starving men, Charles Alexander and Alvin Anderson, who had been on the island for two months and who must have perished but for the coming of the Bertha. The men were rescued from Kodak May 11 in a dory on a prospecting voyage. About June 1 a storm upset their craft off Bardwell island and all their provisions and outfit were lost in the sea. They managed to get ashore, but with practically nothing but their clothes. The men, who had a few matches, lived for a month on muskell, clams, young guilts, sea weeds and wild herbs which they cooked. After their matches gave out, about July 1, they ate their food raw. Their wretchedness was increased by the fact that two vessels passed without noticing their signals of distress.

LOGAN, Utah, Aug. 8.—The body of Andrew Anderson, aged 63, was found today hanging in the Mormon church of which he had been sexton for 20 years. Before going to the church Anderson read his favorite hymn, a renunciation of earthly glory and wealth. His friends cannot account for his despondency.

SLIGHT AMENDMENT IN THE FLOOD RESOLUTION

These Concern New Mexico Only, With Reference to Change in Manner of Voting—President's Well Known Attitude Will Likely Result in Defeat of the Bill

TWO INSURGENTS JOIN WITH SENATOR BAILEY IN OPPOSING STATEHOOD WITH THE RECALL

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The bill granting statehood to New Mexico and Arizona, legislation that has been for many years the dream of those territories, was passed by the senate tonight, 53 to 18, after the rejection of the Nelson amendment, which proposed striking out of the Arizona constitution its judiciary recall provision.

The bill as passed by the senate differs only slightly from the house measure and it is said may be unsatisfactory to President Taft. He has contended all along that he would be glad to sign the statehood bill if the Nelson amendment prevailed, but that it was a grave question whether he would be willing to sign it if the amendment was defeated, as it was. The vote on the amendment stood 43 to 26. The prospects tonight are that the bill will become a law without the president's signature.

The senate amended the house bill by two minor changes regarding the manner of voting in New Mexico on the proposed amendments to the constitution. These undoubtedly will be agreed to by the house. The amendments were reported by the senate committee on territories and agreed to without debate.

Practically all debate on the bill centered around the Nelson amendment. Even some senators who declared their opposition to the recall of judges voted against the amendment on the ground that if the people of Arizona desired the recall as part of their system of government it was not for congress to say whether they should have it.

MUST SUBMIT RECALL. The bill as passed compels Arizona as a condition precedent to entry into the union to submit the recall proposition to the voters for final decision as to whether it shall remain in the constitution.

New Mexico must vote on the proposition embodied in the bill which would make the constitution of that state easier of amendment. The test vote came on the Nelson amendment, which was lost. After this had been defeated it was thought the bill would be adopted without division, but Senator Bailey called for the ayes and nays. Senators Bradley of Kentucky and O'Gorman of New York voted for the Nelson amendment.

TWO INSURGENTS OPPOSE. The same two members, with Senator Bailey, voted against the final passage of the measure, as did two progressive republicans, Senators Burdette of Kansas and Kenyon of Iowa.

Others who voted against the admission of the territories were Senators Brandegee of Connecticut, Burnham of New Hampshire, Crane of Massachusetts, Curtis of Kansas, Dillingham of Vermont, Heyburn of Idaho, Lippitt and Wellfleet.

TRAFFIC OFFICIALS ARE HOLDING CONFERENCE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Traffic officials of the trans-continental railroads began a meeting here today to consider means of offsetting the reduction of revenue resulting from the recent interstate commerce commission ruling reducing intermountain rates. No action was taken, and the conference adjourned until tomorrow. The officers are said to be considering an appeal from the ruling.

Representatives of the Central, Western and Transcontinental passenger associations, after meeting with representatives of shippers from the chief cities in the country, decided to postpone the enforcement of the 40-cent limit to trunks. Instead a 45-cent rule was agreed on to be enforced after July 1, 1912.

STRIKE VOTED.

EL PASO, Aug. 8.—Firemen of the El Paso & Southwestern railway today voted to strike unless three men of the order, recently discharged, are reinstated. The El Paso & Southwestern is owned by the Phelps Dodge company of New York and connects El Paso with Tucuman, New Mexico. Branches also connect this city with Douglas, Bisbee and Benson, Ariz.

JOHN W. GATES DEAD IN PARIS; END PEACEFUL

American Financier Succumbs to Heart Failure and Kidney Affliction—Suffered Relapse

DIES IN ARMS OF HIS WIFE AND HIS SON

Dead Man's Life Unfolds Story of Daring and Keen Judgment, by Which He Succeeded

PARIS, Aug. 9.—John W. Gates, the American financier, died at 5:10 this morning in the arms of his wife and his son, Charles G. Gates.

The end was peaceful and it seemed as if he was falling asleep. The usual restoratives failed. Present at the bedside besides his family were Mrs. Gros and Reeves.

Gates tonight suffered a general relapse and his condition was described by his son, Chas. G. Gates, as very low. Inflammation of the lungs and action of the heart and kidneys had grown worse, while new complications in the nature of disorder in the intestines aggravated the weakness of the patient. Gates was practically kept alive by stimulants.

End of Notable Career.

John W. Gates, whose daring speculations on Wall street won for him the popular title of the "King of Money," was a self-made man if there ever was one. Starting from practically nothing, he fought his way up until he became a man of enormous wealth, a power in the financial world and the controlling spirit of some of the largest business interests in the country. All this he accomplished by his untiring energy, his shrewd business sense, his unlimited self-confidence and his proverbial recklessness in taking chances against tremendous odds.

Begins as a Thresher.

John W. Gates was born on a small farm near Turner Junction, now West Chicago, Ill., on May 8, 1835, the son of Asel A. and Mary Gates. He received his early schooling at the district school near his father's farm and then took courses at Wheaton college, in Wheaton, Ill., and at Northwestern college at Naperville. He had no liking for the monotony of farm life and decided to enter upon a business career. His first business venture was contracting to husk a neighbor's corn. With the money saved from this undertaking he bought a one-third interest in a threshing machine, then a new invention.

Marries and Makes Money.

The crops were bountiful and the threshing business so profitable that after one year Gates bought out his partners. While traveling with his machine from farm to farm, Gates became acquainted and fell in love with Delora R. Baker, the handsome daughter of a farmer near St. Charles, Ill. He was but nineteen years of age and practically penniless when he married the girl. He contracted to clear some timberland for a farmer and when he had fulfilled his contract he had \$1,000 in bank. With this money he opened a hardware store at Turner Junction. He did good business, but his ambition was not satisfied. The possibilities of the barbed wire business, then something new, attracted his attention and he became traveling salesman for Col. Isaac Elwood, a pioneer in the barbed wire business. Gates soon made a reputation as being the best barbed wire salesman in the country. He earned large commissions, but that did not satisfy him.

Becomes a Trust Promoter.

He decided to start in the business of manufacturing barbed wire on his own account and, after a short war of competition with Elwood, entered into partnership with the latter. Other barbed wire concerns sprang up to prevent disastrous competition. Gates and his partner bought up one plant after another forming a wire trust under the name of Southern Wire company, with headquarters in St. Louis. Still later he formed a combination with the Bradstock Wire Co., near Pittsburgh, Pa., and having absorbed two other concerns in the following years he formed the Consolidated Steel and Wire Co. In 1892 six years later he sold out to the Federal

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